

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1896.

A St. Petersburg Journal has opened its columns to a discussion of the question "Are women greater liars than men?" and the first contributor, Mme. Loukmanoff, says that they are. Of course the decision of this question rests with the associations of the writer. If Mme. Loukmanoff speaks for Russian women as she appears to be doing, she ought to get into better company before she writes again.

When Clara Barton arrived in London a correspondent quoted her as speaking very highly of the Sultan and all of the Turkish officials with whom she came in contact, "every one of whom treated her with the utmost kindness and consideration." The Sultan seems to be of a polite nature and somewhat of a philosopher. He treats Miss Barton with kindness because if he didn't he would be less sure of his position than he is today. He also allows the persecution of the Armenians to continue so as to give Miss Barton work. Very likely he thinks he is quite a philanthropist.

Ignorance of American affairs is displayed to its fullest extent by the following from the Japanese Gazette:

"President Cleveland, in deciding to send cruisers to Constantinople, will again raise hopes which we trust will not be falsified. America is the one power that could effectually intervene without exciting international jealousies. Moreover the nation is rather anxious for a fight of some kind and would welcome an action to coerce the Turk with enthusiasm as deep as any Bryan has excited in the breasts of the farmers of the West. A foreign war would probably also keep Cleveland in office for another four years and give the electors time to reconsider the currency question."

The United States may be spoiling for a war, but how under the sun a foreign war could keep President Cleveland in office another four years is a Chinese puzzle that even the politicians of our Japan contemporary would be unable to solve.

Sibyl's condemnation of the custom which makes women's hats a veritable burying ground for beautiful birds ought to be read and the suggestions followed by every woman who has a spark of humanity left in her make-up. It is only the thoughtless ones and the blind followers of cold blooded, heartless Dame Fashion who will adorn their heads with plumage which represents the wanton destruction of thousands of the most beautiful of God's creatures. A not uncommon sight in this day and generation is to see a woman one day rescue a bird from the claws of the house cat and the next day appear upon the street with a hat bedecked with plumes which cost the lives of more birds than the poor house cat could destroy during its usual nine-life period. How many women are ready to admit that they have less humanity than a house cat? Very few indeed, but let them look over their hats and bonnets before disclaiming the accusation.

If any campaign leader ever had a "hoodoo," Candidate Bryan has a good healthy one in the person of Mary A. Lease, who has recently announced her intention of taking the stump for silver. Sometimes she says something sensible, but the majority of her speeches remind one of a Kansas cyclone. A New York paper says of one of her speeches at Cooper Union, New York: "Personal character, the graves of the dead and the privacy of the family circle were alike the objects of attack from this embittered woman demagogue from Kansas, and she hurled epithets, abuse and senseless slander at them with a degree of recklessness which no man in such a gathering would dare to emulate." In one of her speeches on woman's suffrage she expressed sympathy for her poor sisters who were bound in the "thrall of matrimony." Whatever the women may think, there are mighty few men who would seek to enthrall women in matrimony if they were all like Mary. Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew" would be a terrible everyday reality.

In its criticism of this paper's remarks upon the Hilo saloon, the Tribune wants to know why it should look up the statutes, it is "moral not legal right" its adherents are contending for. In other words our contemporary stands in the position of the man who said "Law be damned, I want what I want and there's the end of it." Now when little boys talk in the manner of the Hilo Tribune they are properly spanked, and although we do not anticipate any of the Tribune's staff will be treated to corporal punishment, the

wielder of the editorial pen has given a good example of how weak is its argument in this saloon business. The Tribune would like to see the Minister of the Interior break down a regulation of some ten years standing simply to allow Hilo guzzlers an eleven o'clock drink. Notwithstanding the Tribune's say so, we are not prepared to admit that all Hilo has degenerated to the point where the people are desirous of having law set aside in order to gratify the parched throats of the alcohol consumers. We deny that Hilo has gone run crazy. If there was any criticism to be passed upon the Minister of the Interior, it was during the previous year when the error in the license was not corrected. If Hilo wants an eleven o'clock saloon, the only proper court of appeal is the Legislature. The duty of the Minister of the Interior is clearly mapped out. For the Tribune to continue to harp on the "discrimination" string is to prove true the accusation that its criticism is of the petty, nasty order, voiced, not for the public good, but rather as an example of political biliousness.

## NOT RACE; BUT LANGUAGE.

The problem of Chinese instruction in the schools undoubtedly finds its proper solution in requiring a knowledge of the English language before Chinese pupils are allowed to enter the classes of the English-speaking children, either in the high or low grades. This regulation could also apply to every other nationality, as there is really no reason why the barrier should be raised higher against the Chinese than against any other. In all the public schools, and with a few exceptions in the private schools, the English language is alone recognized as the medium of exchange, so to speak. To allow the pupil who speaks broken English, and with whom the teacher must spend considerable time simply to explain the vernacular, to remain in the same classes with those who know the language is practically discriminating against the latter. The English-speaking boys and girls must be constantly held back, their progress retarded, by one or two, perhaps more, who have not perfected themselves in the necessity which the school laws require shall be included in the educational stock in trade.

Furthermore, with the teacher talking broken English to one section of the class, the tendency among the other scholars must necessarily lead to a degeneration in their purity of English. The child will follow a mannerism of pigeon English much more readily than proper grammatical construction. Putting aside the race prejudices, the parents of English-speaking pupils have a right to demand that their children shall not be barred from advance in their studies simply because others in the class are unfamiliar with the language. It is not necessarily a race problem that is presented, but a mere question of ability to talk English.

## BESANT AND THE ANGLO SAXON.

In the August number of the North American Review, Sir Walter Besant places himself among the prophets who forecast the possibilities of the Anglo-Saxon race. He is decidedly optimistic in his observations, and sees no prospect of the decadence which often accompanies increase of wealth and the too-often attendant disposition to relaxation in moral and physical law. He believes that republicanism will steadily increase, and accompanying it will come a closer friendship among the national and colonial divisions of the English-speaking races. The peculiarities of the different sections will be such as the difference in climate will bring about, but in "mind and manners they will be alike."

Another of his happy forecasts is the prospective abolition of the probabilities of war by the establishment of a permanent board of arbitration, which shall settle all Anglo-Saxon differences peaceably and join the race in one solid phalanx against the encroachments of any other race or nation. The strength of the Anglo-Saxon will be such a paramount power that whatever opponents he may have will not dare to make an attack upon him. The natural result, then, must be a gradual amalgamation of all races on a peaceful footing.

His picture of peace, which he claims will be realized among the six English-speaking nations fifty years hence, is drawn after this style:

"Now suppose such a board of arbitration to be established. What do we see in the future? The six nations will be separate, yet united; each will be free to work out its own development in its own way; it will be impossible for them to quarrel; they will understand that free trade between themselves will be the best for their own interests; their press will be courteous each to each; they will be rivals only in art, science and literature. Above all, they will form a firm alliance, of-

fensive and defensive, with such a navy that all the world united in arms would be powerless against them. And as an example for all the world to see, there will be the great federation of our race, an immense federation, free, law-abiding, peaceful, yet ready to fight; tenacious of old customs, dwelling continually with the same ideas, keeping as their ancestors from Friesland did before them, each family as the unit, every home the center of the earth, every township of a dozen men the center of the government."

This is indeed a happy family to which he draws attention, and it must needs be a progressive family, since it is carrying out the great principle which united the American federation and the British colonies as well. The hitch will come in joining the American and British forces, the former having been schooled in a healthy dislike of their British brethren. The amalgamation may come, but it may hardly be expected before the day when the English-speaking nations are obliged to join hands to meet the encroachment of a common enemy.

## THAT ANNEXATION PLANK.

If Joseph Manley, chairman of the executive committee of the Republican national committee, is any prophet, or knows what his party intends to do, the Hawaiian plank of the Republican platform means business. The information which this paper places before its readers on this point leaves no room to question the significance of the Hawaiian declaration made at the St. Louis convention. In the past the opponents of annexation have maintained that the mention of Hawaii was simply a sop to the jingo faction, and if not this, the word control did not necessarily signify that the United States would take any more positive action toward taking possession of these islands than it has in the past.

This statement of Manley's showing that Harrison was the originator of the plank and that the party intends to advocate "annexation pure and simple" is a fitting sequel to the statement coming from candidate McKinley which was published here a few months ago. It shows that Harrison's influence, at least in his party, is quite as strong as when he occupied the President's chair, and that the friendship displayed between the ex-President and the present candidate during the nominating convention of 1892 has not grown cold by reason of recent political events. It also demonstrates that although the question of annexation has apparently remained dormant for a number of months now, the forces of the annexation party both here and in the United States have not been asleep, though there was very little surface demonstration on either side.

The enemies of annexation will very likely say, "What are you going to do about it, McKinley isn't elected yet?" We can only reply that there is nothing to do, but wait for the outcome of the election and be prepared to act promptly. It is no foregone conclusion that McKinley will be the next President of the United States, in fact there is good reason to believe that it is an even fight between the two candidates. Even the election of Bryan would by no means be regarded as a black eye to Hawaiian hopes of political union. Happily enough, he does not represent the Cleveland Democracy which today composes a very small minority of the American people.

## DR. BISHOP AND MONEY POWER.

In Dr. Bishop's recent letter to this paper he said the silver movement "is a mighty and determined protest against the gigantic and gross iniquity by which a monopoly of money power was given to gold, destroying one-half the primary money of the world in order to endow the holders of bonded securities with twice the real amount of what was owing to them." The natural inference drawn from this is that the money power of the world choked the life out of silver simply through financial greed, which is practically admitting the power of capitalists to be second to none in monetary affairs. In other words the finances of the great nations of the world are under the control of men who regard money as a commodity that can be "cornered."

Now, admitting this to be true, what advantage is gained by remonetizing silver on a 16 to 1 basis in the United States? If the "money power" has such a terrible grip on the money of the world, the mere declaration by a government that "this is money" will amount to nothing. If the "money power" has controlled gold it can also control silver, and the poor, weak, common, everyday individual must be the one who will suffer thereby, whether he be a farmer or a mechanic. Arguing on this basis, Dr. Bishop cannot refuse to admit the ability of the "money power" to dump all its silver upon the United States and still fur-

ther enhance the value of that gold dollar. If money and monopoly rule the world, the poor farmers and mechanics are jumping from the frying pan into the fire. The middleman and the capitalist get the lion's share in either case, since they can force the market as they see fit.

## OAHU COFFEE GROWING.

Every member of the party which went to the Waianae coffee plantation under the direction of B. F. Dillingham on Saturday returned filled with enthusiasm upon the possibilities of Oahu coffee growing districts. And they have good reason to be enthused. While for excellence of climate, beauty of scenery and productive soil we cannot say the Waianae coffee valleys are unequalled in the country, it surely can be truthfully said that they have no superior in these particular features. The coffee planter of Waianae has his natural wind break, and a soil and climate particularly adapted to the requirements. The distinct advantage he has over his brother planters on the other islands is his proximity to the principal shipping port, which means not only that he can ship his product with less trouble, but also that he can obtain his supplies promptly and at less expense. He is close to the commercial highway of the island and of the Pacific as well. His freight bills are smaller, and he need never worry about his labor, since there is plenty and to spare within a few hours' ride of his plantation. He can produce just as good coffee and just as much to the acre as can be raised in any district in the country, and finally, he does not have to bury himself in the forest wilds far remote from friends and social relations to carry on his work. After visiting the Oahu coffee districts one is impressed with the fact that a good proportion of the coffee enthusiasts of Honolulu, capitalists large and small, have been too much given to gazing into the clouds and not carefully investigating the opportunities offered in the land under their feet. It will pay them to study their immediate surroundings more closely. There is no earthly reason why a man should go skylarking about other districts when Oahu lands offer as good returns as any other. Of course the lands here are of more limited area, but the limit of cultivation has by no means been reached. Taking the possibilities of coffee, canaigre and sugar into consideration, the agricultural products of the island of Oahu alone might be increased almost if not quite one hundred per cent.

## POINTS ON CANAIGRE PRODUCTION.

In a recent bulletin of the Arizona Experiment Station are given the following points on canaigre culture, which will be of value to the pioneer producers of this country:

Canaigre is best adapted to the mild, dry, sunny winter climate. Although it will endure frost and will grow in rainy regions, it does not promise good results in these uncongenial situations. Canaigre roots and leaves are damaged to some extent by insects, but the plant is not known to be seriously threatened.

Canaigre tanning materials are found throughout the plant, being in greatest quantity in the central portion of the roots. The tanning materials form rapidly the first year of growth, showing but a small percentage of increase after the first year, or as long as the root retains its vitality.

During the dormant summer period of the plant the tanning materials seem slightly to increase in young roots. Sprouting does not affect the volume of tannin, nor does the evidence thus far show that irrigation lessens the percentage.

Heat, air and fermentation, acting on either roots or extracts, all destroy canaigre tannin materials. The red and yellow coloring matters of canaigre affect the quality of the leather produced. The red matters are less desirable and are found generally in the wild crop. They are not present in quantity in the cultivated roots. This fact is considered an improvement in the quality of the root for tanning purposes.

The sugar contained in canaigre gives roots and extracts their "plumping" qualities. If properly managed it is a valuable factor in producing heavy leathers.

Canaigre bagasse, properly prepared, should be about equal to mesquite wood in fuel value. When well rotted it also ought to have considerable value as a fertilizer. It promises little as a stock food.

Canaigre draws heavily upon the soil, especially for nitrogen. Its total drain is about twice as costly as that of sugar beets.

The utility of canaigre is demonstrated. Properly handled, it produces an unusual variety of leathers of excellent quality.

The agriculture of canaigre is yet in its experimental stage. A fair estimate shows that it will be necessary to produce an annual crop of about seven tons an acre in order to equal the profits of sugar beet culture. On present evidence this yield seems highly probable, but so far as is known, has not yet been demonstrated.

The feature of the foregoing most important to the planters here is the reference to the formation of tannin material in the plant. A general idea has prevailed that the plant gathered the majority of its tannin during the second year of its growth. Since scientific investigations have exploded this theory the biennial cropping will soon become a custom of the past. The second year's growth adds little if any to the commercial value of the plant, and certainly does not pay for the extra year's cultivation and care. The fact that the canaigre draws heavily upon the nitrogen of the soil shows that especial care should be taken in the selection of fertilizers, and also of the rotation crops. The rotation crop should either be a nitrogen gatherer used in turn as a fertilizer by plowing in after maturity, or else it should be a crop drawing the least possible amount of nitrogen from the soil.

## JAPAN CABINET CRISIS.

The cabinet crisis in Japan is reviewed in the following terse manner by the Japan Weekly Gazette:

"To a foreign observer it is not easy to follow these kaleidoscopic changes in the Japanese Ministry, any more than one can fathom the various crazes which from time to time attack the inhabitants of these isles. But in the present instance we have one or two facts to go upon which assist in elucidating a question that presents many ailments of obscurity. First there is the retirement, avowedly through illness, of Count Mutsu. Marquis Saionji has temporarily filled the post thus rendered vacant but it is generally admitted that his great abilities lie rather in the direction of domestic administration than in guiding the ship of State through the turbulent waters of foreign politics. It is necessary that the office should be held by a man having the confidence of the nation and the experience which only years of service can bestow. There are two such statesmen, namely, Count Inouye and Count Okuma. Count Inouye, however, refuses to return to the Cabinet, a determination we can cordially sympathize with, after his lamentable failure in Korea and, there remains only Count Okuma. But to the admission of Count Okuma there is opposed a great barrier in the peculiar composition of the Cabinet. The Home Minister was Count Itagaki, leader of the *Jinto*, and between him and Count Okuma, as the head of the *Kaishinto*, no love was lost. The two men could not possibly hold office in the same Cabinet, and the entrance of Count Okuma would necessitate the withdrawal of Count Itagaki. As we have seen, Count Itagaki has withdrawn, and Marquis Ito has gone with him. But we take it that the resignation of the Marquis is not to be taken seriously."

"Japan will lose nothing if Baron Ito Miyaji's resignation be accepted with that of Count Itagaki. The entrance of Count Okuma, should it eventually, will of course be signalized by a similar appropriation of the spoils, and doubtless Mr. Shimada Saburo, one of the ablest of his lieutenants, will be given office. Whether Count Okuma's accession to the post will mean the inauguration of a more vigorous foreign policy and the adoption of a definite attitude towards Korea we need not predicate, but the country will certainly expect it of him after the very high tone in which he has spoken to his many journalistic interviewers. With Count Okuma Count Matsukata would also enter the Cabinet. It is time, already gloomy predictions of financial panic are indulged in and Viscount Watanabe shrinks from the prospect which looms before him. We believe the gravity of the outlook to be exaggerated, but in any case if Count Matsukata accepts the portfolio of Finance Minister, confidence will be restored and the threatened disaster averted."

## POLITICAL POT BUBBLES.

It is reported in London that Bryan's failure to capture the imagination of New York has gravely disconcerted those about him. It certainly caused deep disappointment to speculative citizens in London. When Monday's sudden flurry sent down American prices in London, in many cases below the level touched in last winter's Venezuela panic, thousands of buyers were restrained from investing by a rumor that everything was going to be still cheaper on Thursday. It was said that Bryan's reception and speech on Wednesday would "stand Wall street on its head," so that American securities could be picked up in the streets next day, when New York quotations reached London, and obtained general credence. When Thursday passed without a convulsion, word went round that it was to take place on Friday. Now, with prices rising and a note of confidence reflected from America, which has not been heard before for a month, people abandon with a sigh the idea that American properties are going to be had for nothing this year, and blame the evil luck which kept them from rushing in on Monday.—London Correspondence of New York Times.

A college chum of Tom Watson says that the populist nominee for vice-president was the hardest student he ever saw. He would read so persistently through the night that often the next day his eyes would be contracted and bloodshot, giving him the appearance of a man recovering from a debauch, and the question was frequently asked: "Doesn't Watson drink?" He was too poor to buy oil, and it was his custom to arrange a row of chairs before a pine knot fire and lie there reading history until early in the morning.

## COAL FROM CHINA.

San Francisco Gets Forerunner of Asiatic Competitor.

Costs Much Less and in Market to Stay. From Tonquin Mines.

China has thrown down the gauntlet to the big coal miners of the Pacific coast, and to those of the United States for that matter, according to the San Francisco Chronicle of recent date. The American bark Colorado, which arrived in port on August 28th, brought a mixed sample cargo of anthracite and manufactured coal, mined and made in the Tonquin district. It was consigned to a coal dealing firm in this city, which promises to push the Chinese coal on the coast market at prices greatly below those which Pennsylvania and Welsh coals of the same character are now bringing. Examining experts have pronounced the Tonquin coal beds almost inexhaustible. The Chinese article is in the market to stay, it is said, at least as long as the present tariff conditions exist.

So far as the trade on this coast is concerned, the new coal threatens to deliver the same body blow to Welsh anthracite that the latter did to the New South Wales coal some years ago, or that the New South Wales coal previously delivered to the bituminous coal of this coast.

Tonquin, since the Tonquin war, has been under the control of the French, and it is French capital that is now developing its mines, but the land is still populated by Chinese as before, and it is the cheap Chinese labor that is employed in the mines, hence the extremely low cost of production, which enables the French owners of the Tonquin mines to undersell the coal producers of other countries where labor is better paid.

The amount of Chinese coal brought by the bark Colorado was not great, but heavy cargo after cargo will begin to come as soon as it is coaxed by demand.

The coal from the Orient is said to be of the finest quality, fully equal to the best Pennsylvania or Welsh coal. A clean range grade of the Pennsylvania and Welsh anthracite for house use is now selling at about \$13 a ton, and the Tonquin coal of the same grade can be sold at a good profit at \$9 a ton, while Tonquin anthracite steam coal will be sold at least \$1 a ton under the price which Welsh coal of that grade is now bringing. The use of anthracite for steam purposes is increasing at a rapid rate on this coast, many large plants using it exclusively.

The manufactured coal, which is also being imported, is something entirely new to this coast. It is made by the Chinese natives from coal dust. The lumps resemble in shape an egg. The coal dust is mixed with a pitchy substance and compressed into that form. The inflammable cement aids combustion, and the coal is said to make not only a very hot but a very clean fire.

## TOOLS STOLEN.

Thief Enters Charles Achi's House and Makes Good Raid.

Messrs. W. A. Smith, Frank Lewis, M. Larsen and Anderson, carpenters working on the building on Liliha street, now being built for Charles Achi, found themselves minus tools when they returned to the scene of their labor yesterday morning and so had to return home.

The tools were put away after work on Saturday and between that time and Monday morning some one got into the place took nine saws, one block plane and one jack plane. The police have their suspicions as to the thief.

There was quite a joke on some of the police officers yesterday morning when the theft was reported. It seems that there are five officers who live in the immediate vicinity of Achi's house and their comrades wanted to know if citizens could not be better taken care of with so many guardians of the peace about.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

San Francisco Entrance, bell buoy established.—A back and horizontally striped bell buoy, can shaped, has been placed to mark Mile Rocks, on the bearings:

Bonita Point Light, N.W., distant 16-10 miles.

Port Point Light, N.E.  $\frac{3}{4}$  N. (northerly).

The bell buoy is about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile S.W. by W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  W. from Mile Rocks, and from it the fog signal on Lime Point is in line with the most northerly wharf on the west side of Angel Island, near Point Stuart.—S. F. Marine Record.

## A CURE FOR BILIOUS COLIC.

RESOURCE, Scriven Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail.—G. D. Sharp. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## BORN.

PRITCHARD—At Naalehu, Kau, Hawaii, on September 8, 1896, to the wife of J. Pritchard, a daughter.

All hope of saving the Gainsborough has not been abandoned as was stated in an evening paper of a few days ago. Captain Jack Calway is hard at work on a windmill pump with which he expects to pump enough water out to be able to get the vessel out of her present position.